

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - AUGUST, 28

✓ We hail with more than ordinary pleasure the indication of a change of policy in Kentucky. Provost Marshal General Dent, strongly condemns indiscriminate arrests, and hereafter none will be made unless the charges are specific, and supported by the written affidavit of one or more responsible parties, and now that the Federal and State authorities are in harmony with each other, it is intended as soon as possible to hand over to the state authorities the duty of keeping peace in the State, such a change of policy will unquestionably lead to the happiest result, and many citizens of this State who have been indiscriminately arrested will no doubt have a speedy trial, or an unconditional discharge. We are confident that all classes of our fellow citizens will rejoice with us in reading the subjoined: Order of the Provost Marshal General of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL GEN. KY. Louisville, Ky., August 17, 1862.

1. Provost Marshals in the Department commanded by Brigadier General Boyle are hereby notified, that in accordance to General Order No. 9, I have been appointed and have entered upon the discharge of the duties of Provost Marshal General of this Department.

2. The Federal and State authorities, being now in harmony, it is intended as soon as possible to hand over to State authorities the duty of keeping peace in the State. In the meanwhile, indiscriminate arrests are strongly condemned. No arrests must be made except for such causes as are set forth in General Order No. 4, from the Headquarters of General Boyle. The charges must be specific and supported by the written affidavit of one or more responsible parties. 3. Prisoners must not be sent to these Headquarters without the charges and proof. The cost of holding prisoners shall not exceed forty cents per day. 4. Provost Marshals and Home Guards organized by him, act voluntarily and without compensation. Their subsistence when on duty must be furnished by the counties in which they act. HENRY DENT, Provost Marshal General.

TRUTH AND PROPHECY.—Henry Clay delivered a speech in the United States Senate, February 7, 1859, on the evil influences of Abolitionism. We reproduce a portion of it, to show how correctly the great Senator looked at the matter, and how accurately he predicted the future, should Abolitionism get the ascendancy of the Northern mind.—Mr. Clay said:

This property (slave) is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the aged and infirm, as well as by the sound and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust and family allotments. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors within and without the slave States, for the debts due them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single act of legislation, to annihilate that enormous property—to annihilate without indemnity, and without compensation to its owners. Does and conscientious man believe it possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution and bloodshed?

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim in turning the inhabitants of the free States against the inhabitants of the slave States; union on the one side will beget union on the other, and, in the process of reciprocal consolidation, will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the form of its existence remains.—The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished! One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. Collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.—I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view.—Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the finest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Gov. Robinson starts well. After the oath had been administered, he made a brief address, which is thus reported by the Commonwealth:

"A brief address was then delivered by the new Governor pledging himself to a faithful discharge of the duties of Governor, in honest accordance with the solemn oath he had just taken in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the citizens of the State who were present."

EMANCIPATION IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Republican says that twenty-one negroes, the former slaves of Willis Horde and Thomas Gardiner, were Thursday morning emancipated by the Provost Marshal General. The negroes had given evidence of importance concerning rebel movements, and were owned by men whose disloyalty had been fully proved. Under the recent act of Congress they accordingly became free men.

There are now eleven full companies in camp near this city belonging to the 10th Kentucky Cavalry.

Ned Buntline, of blood-and-thunder stories notoriety, proposes to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen in New York.

The annual State Fair of the Illinois Agricultural Society has been postponed to a more propitious season.

A letter from Saratoga says the three great hotels there will clear fully \$20,000 each this season.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We continue to be favored with contradictory dispatches from Virginia and it is almost impossible to collect any reliable news from that locality, owing to the recent expulsion of newspaper correspondents and the order of the Government forbidding transmission of intelligence over the telegraph wires. From what we can learn there has been fighting on the Upper Rappahannock, but the extent of it we do not know. The rebels seemed to have followed Pope up and reports say they attempted to cross the river, but were repulsed.

The Rappahannock correspondent of the Tribune says "the greatest crisis of the war occurred between Thursday morning and Saturday night. It is passed and we are safe. Washington is safe; rebellion is over; the nation is safe; for Pope's artillery is now guarding the line of the Rappahannock, and Fitz John Porter, with a very heavy force, joined Pope on Friday evening; also, a host of regiments have joined and are joining him now by way of Alexandria. Burnside has massed a large army at Fredericksburg, and Pope is nearly or quite as strong as Lee and Jackson; and McClellan is freed from the web which held him in its meshes on the Peninsula.

The telegraph Tuesday morning announces the arrival of the balance of McClellan's army at Alexandria. We have also the rumor of an engagement at Warrenton, in which Kearney's fighting division participated, and the news of another rebel dash on Catlett's Station, resulting in the destruction of twenty supply trains and the capture of about one hundred prisoners, and also the loss of Gen. Pope's personal baggage, money and all his official papers, correspondence, &c., which happened to be in one of the wagons which had been sent to the rear.

The reported capture of 2,000 rebels, by General Sigel, is not confirmed.

From the St. Louis Democrat, we learn that on Thursday last, Rosecrans left Corinth with an army of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and proceeded southward toward Lincolnton, where about 15,000 rebels were lying, under Armstrong.

Price is at Turpeto, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with 25,000 men. It is probable that on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give Rosecrans battle. The withdrawal of the forces under Rosecrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as enough remains for all emergencies.

The telegraph brings us the intelligence that on last Friday, near Gallatin, Gen. R. W. Johnson, of Kentucky, with 800 men, comprising a part of the 2nd Indiana, Wynn's Pennsylvania, and the 5th Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Haggard, attacked 1,700 Cavalry, under Morgan, near Gallatin, and were defeated, with a loss of 300 prisoners, including Gen. Johnson. The remaining 500 escaped and went to Nashville.—Col. McCook was not in the fight. No telegraph communication south of Russellville, Kentucky, since 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Refugees from the South furnish the following regarding Southern movements: Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga. The next movement seems to be Nashville. The reports that a portion of Bragg's forces were at Grand Junction are unfounded. Up to Friday there were none there, except scouting parties, which come almost daily and take what they want, and then leave. Grand Junction seems to be regarded by a doubtful ground—hence they make arrangements to stay as short a time as possible.

It is reported that Gen. Hindman's army is moving west from Little Rock.

The people along the road, going with the army, were taking their negroes and other movable property.

Street Scenes and Actors.

Close by sits a little fruit merchant, his stock small, his sales rare, his table containing a few pears, apples, plums, many days parted from the parent tree, wistfully he looks at his stock, occasionally taking an inventory of the same; ever and anon he places a blushing and mellow apple to his lips, licks it back, and counts his money.—Methinks we read his horoscope; he will be a rich merchant or banker—his love of profit comes between his appetite and his apples, and we are reminded of the excuse of the little school-boy for not learning faster: "I cannot get my lessons tho' the book is before my eye."

For the face of lovely Jenny is bobbing in between.

Now he has a customer, not one of the first families whose mother knows he is indeed out, dressed as fine as wealth and taste can bestow, but a little bare bodied urchin, with a rough torn and tattered straw hat, and whose unmentionables are kept in their proper position by the aid and comfort of one friendly leather suspender; he has money in his purse—not a dollar bill, for which he wants change—not a 3 cent postage stamp—but to boyhood that dear fascinating and indivisible, seed coin, One Cent. The trade commences, and after sundry passes, the single apple is selected, the Cent long kept and admired is transformed by the magic wand of commerce into mellow fruit; each is satisfied with his bargain; generosity thy name is Childhood; he offers a Dime off the purchase to a hungry and Centless companion, who takes full one half or more, he upbraids him for his mean voracity, eats the remainder by little nibbles, determined that his Cent shall go as far and last as long as possible, and this is what may well be called dividing or getting change for a Cent.

✓ The Government is now building eighteen iron-clad vessels.

Our Washington Correspondent!

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18, 1862.

DEAR BULLETIN:

The weather is favorable though the material is lacking for another greeting that would better repay a perusal than my last attempt—but since our happiest moments are made up of "odds and ends"—to-day full of gladness, the morrow full of cares—I cannot expect that every week will abound in cheering intelligence or refreshing news. "Better late than never" will always apply to a Correspondence of a social nature, when friends would cherish a memory of the absent and the loved; and the old adage: "Half a loaf is better than no bread at all," will fully as well apply to the Correspondence which I have dedicated to you.

I remark at the outset that the weather is more favorable because of a remarkable contrast to the late intense heat, the past three days having brought a cool atmosphere that is ever grateful at this season of the year, while it naturally follows that a corresponding amount of energy is thus imparted to the most languid frame. To say that it is only a little cool just now would hardly express the sudden change, for fires would not have been much out of place, only for the "look of the thing." I fancy however that the Clerk of these strange proceedings, has only assumed one of his capricious moods, and we need not yet congratulate ourselves upon an end to the Summer's oppressive heat. Judging from present appearances, some of our future seeing prophets have already predicted an early view of the "sere and yellow leaf"; but since human calculations at best are never sure, we must cheerfully await whatever changes the future has in store.

Our city begins to wear the same warlike look for which it was justly proverbial a little over a year ago, but ere the month is over, the frequent arrival of regiments in answer to the first call of the President, the scene will much resemble a vast military camp—for though a large portion will doubtless be called into immediate action as the emergency may demand in connection with the brave troops who have so bravely signalled themselves under the direction of our superior Generals—a sufficient and no less formidable force will be kept in and around Washington to repel any strategic attempt on the part of the enemy. On Saturday last at an early hour in the morning, the one hundred and seventh regiment of New York, among the first to reach Washington, arrived in the city on the cars from Baltimore. This regiment is fully equipped, numbering the full complement of 1,040 men, presenting with scarcely an exception the most stalwart appearance of any yet mustered in the field. While passing along the route through Pennsylvania Avenue into Virginia, the scene was of a very animated character recalling a pleasant memory yet not unmingled with sadness of other days. Secretary Seward in company with several other distinguished persons rode at his head, followed by a stirring band of music; and as each imposing Company passed up the Avenue, long and loud were the shouts which rent the air, in which many fair ladies joined by waving their handkerchiefs and wishing these brave men God speed in a noble cause.

Yesterday morning, the news also spread like wildfire, that Col. Corcoran (since promoted to a Brigadier Generalship) in company with other distinguished Prisoners had arrived and taken quarters at "Willard's Hotel." In the afternoon an immense crowd assembled in front of the Hotel to give him a cordial welcome, whose numbers were soon increased by the arrival of the thirty-third Massachusetts. In response to loud calls the Colonel soon made his appearance on the balcony, over the private entrance, and delivered a brief but eloquent speech.—To-day he met with a similar reception.—His countenance shows plainly the effects of a long and rigorous confinement, but his eye is full of its early devotion to the success of our arms, while his heart is truly one united throb of patriotism.

Later a good many arrests were made, owing to the disposition of certain disloyal individuals, who, thinking to avoid the approaching draft were trying to "skedaddle;" but our keen eyed detectives anticipated the dodge, and were duly prepared to frustrate the best laid plans. These arrests together with the frequent arrival of prisoners, now swell the amount to nearly six-hundred Secessionists at present confined in the Old Capitol Prison, which was reduced to twenty a few weeks back. The accommodations within are said to be quite comfortable.

The new postage stamp Currency will be delivered this week by the Engravers to the Treasury Department and will then be immediately distributed. The small denomination of Treasury Notes have not yet appeared but are daily expected.

Permit me before closing for to-day to correct an item which appeared in one of your late issues in relation to the organization of a negro regiment in Washington. No such regiment has been organized in this City, nor is there any probability that any will be formed in this neighborhood at any time to come.

Accept my continued good wishes as the best heart offering from R. H. L.

✓ The mercury in the thermometer, for the last few days, has been rapidly going through the three degrees of comparison, until now, we hope it has reached the superlative of hot, hotter, hot est.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

On Friday, the Senate took up a resolution from the House of Representatives, authorizing the Governor to call out the home guards to serve for a term not exceeding three months. Adopted—yeas 31, nays none.

An act legalizing the acts of W. H. Reynolds sheriff of Bracken county, in collecting the revenue. Passed. This bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Harrison Taylor and was passed by that body. In the House of Representatives, on the same day, Mr. Burns introduced a bill repealing all laws allowing compensation for wolf, fox, and wild cat scalps.—The bill was passed by a vote of 49 against 29.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a secret fund has passed.

House bill to establish a medical commission. Passed.

A bill to dispense with the Military Board. Passed.

Monday, Aug. 25.—The following bill, in relation to holding treasonable meetings, displaying treasonable symbols, &c., has passed:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any person or persons shall, within this State, hold any secret or public meeting, or unite with, or belong to, any secret club or association, known by him or them to be intended to effect, promote, or encourage the separation or secession of this State from the government or union of the United States, or to effect, promote, or encourage the incorporation or union of this State with the so called Southern Confederacy, every such person, upon the conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than nor more than years.

2. If any person shall conspire, or combine with others, to levy war against this State, or give aid and comfort to the enemies of this State, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than nor more than years.

3. If any person or persons in this State shall knowingly display to public view what is commonly designated the secession flag, or any like symbol, with a view and intent to excite seditious feeling, it shall be deemed evidence of disloyalty, and shall be in law a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

4. If any person shall, within this State, seduce, entice, or persuade any other person to commit any of the offenses which are prohibited by this act, and such offense be committed, the person who so seduced, enticed, or persuaded, shall, on conviction, be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the person committing said offense would be liable to suffer a punishment for the crime so committed by him.

5. If any person within this State shall seduce, entice, or persuade any other person to commit any of the offenses which are prohibited by this act, though such offense has not been committed, the person who so seduced, enticed, or persuaded another, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.—Judge Douglas, in his last letter from Washington to his friends in Illinois declares that for "Partisan Reasons" many Republican Senators were anxious to dissolve the Union. Here is the extract—read and ponder it: "The fact can no longer be denied, that MANY OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS DESIRE WAR AND DISUNION UNDER PRETEXT OF SAVING THE UNION. They wished to get rid of the Southern Senators, in order to have a majority in the Senate to confirm the appointments, and many of them think they can hold a permanent Republican ascendancy in the Northern States; but not in the WHOLE UNION. FOR PARTISAN REASONS THEY ARE ANXIOUS TO DISSOLVE THE UNION. IF IT CAN BE DONE WITHOUT HOLDING THEM RESPONSIBLE BEFORE THE PEOPLE."

✓ We learn that one hundred and eleven head of cattle were captured by the guerrillas on the 9th inst., seventeen miles this side of Huntsville while en route from Nashville, and also six drivers, who were held as captives until Monday, and released on parole. The men were compelled to drive the cattle twenty miles. The weight of the cattle averaged 700 pounds each. Nashville Union, 20th.

THE DRAFT NET TO CATCH ABOLITIONISTS.—The President is a wit as well as a statesman. Hitherto the Democrats and other conservatives have been fighting the battles of the Union; the warriors of the Abolitionists, according to Greeley, have been standing aloof, 900,000 strong, since the war began, and have lent no assistance whatever to it, because the President would not consent to make it a war of emancipation.—Those ardent traitors are now caught in the capacious folds of the draft net. The President says he wants 600,000 men. Greeley says the fighters of the abolition school number 900,000. Now is the time for them to come forward. Let two-thirds come in at once and one-third remain as a reserve, and the number required is immediately filled up. The result would be that the Union would be speedily restored, if there be any real fight in these chaps. But now that the draft has been resorted to they must come forward, whether they will or not, and Democrats and conservatives will no longer have to stand the brunt of the war. The Wide Awakes, the men of the dark lantern, and all who have declared the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell," will have to "come up to the scratch," or be sent off to Dixie.—Also, poor Greeley!

POLITICS OF THE FEDERAL GENERALS.—Among those understood to be of Democratic antecedents are the following:

McClellan, Halleck, McDowell, Butler, Dix, Wool, Burnside, Buell, Shields, Mansfield, Keys, Heintzelman, Franklin, C. F. Smith, (deceased.) Lander, (deceased.) Anderson, Rosecrans, Denver, Sturgis, Thomas, W. T. and T. W. Sherman, Grant, McClelland, Crittenden, Logan, Rousseau, Nelson, Columbus Corcoran and Geary. Among those of Republican antecedents: Fremont, Banks, Sumner, Pope, Curtis, Phelps, Tyler, Schenck, Hunter, Prentiss, Governor Morgan, Terry, King, and Pierce.

✓ The latest news received from Col. Metcalf's command, will be found in the subjoined letter from the Colonel to his lady, which we extract from the Cincinnati Times, describing the affair he says:

The great majority, I am sorry to say, mounted their horses and fled, without even getting a look at the foe. It was impossible to rally them, and they continued their flight to some distance north of Richmond, and were only checked by meeting the brigade under Colonel Link, who compelled them to return to Richmond, where they now are.

The brave boys who did their duty were sacrificed through these cowardly rebels. I have no hesitation in saying that if the latter had obeyed my orders, the rebels would have been whipped. Weakened as they were, the hundred men fought the enemy for an hour and a half, and compelled them to fall back. My men were frightened by the shells, but I do not think a single person was killed by them, or a wound received, except a slight one on my hand, from a shell which exploded within a few feet, enveloping me completely in smoke and dust.

Fifty men will cover our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, ten men being killed. We killed twenty-five of the rebels. He fell back to Richmond. On the way the Tennesseeans lay in ambush, and succeeded in surprising the former. Colonel Metcalf says further:

In company with my deliverer, I hastened to the camp, where I found about two hundred men, and tried to rally them. The enemy appeared again in five or ten minutes, when my force ran pell mell at the first fire. The Tennesseeans, however, showed good courage, and checked the Rebel approach, killing several by their well directed fire.

They also took some prisoners, who say that their command consisted of two regiments of cavalry, having one battery of three pieces of cannon. They were reported to number about 1,200 men.

The enemy pursued us to this place where we arrived about ten o'clock. Shortly after they sent in a flag of truce, demanding an unconditional surrender of myself and the town. I replied that I would not surrender, and would fight it out. I sent their flag-bearer out of town, and immediately dispatched runners out on the Lexington road to hasten Colonel Link, who was approaching from that direction. He arrived about 12 o'clock with reinforcements, and the enemy concluded to postpone their attack, and to-day retreated.

The President Replies to Greeley's Impudent Letter.

Greeley, of the New York Tribune, the other day addressed the President a very impudent letter, charging him with violating not only the policy of the Republicans, who elected him; but also his oath of office, and calling upon him to execute the laws and do his duty.

The President, it will be seen by the following, condescends to reply. If Greeley was in grief before, Mr. Lincoln's letter to him will not moderate his ill-ness, and that for more reasons than one.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. August 22, 1862.

HON. HORACE GREELEY:

Dear Sir—I have just read yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statement or assumptions of facts which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it any impudent and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right. As to the policy I seem to be pursuing—as you say I have not meant to leave any one in doubt—I would save the Union; I would save it in the shortest way, under the Constitution.—The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could, at the same time, save slavery, I do not agree with them; if there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.—If I could save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. I do not agree with them. I do not agree with them.

My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free. Yours, A. LINCOLN.

✓ The Louisville Journal, in noticing Governor Magoffin's resignation, treats him kindly, as follows:

"Of the part Governor Magoffin played in the drama under notice we have nothing but kindness to say. He did gracefully what will promote in an eminent degree the peace of Kentucky and the welfare of the whole republic. Governor Magoffin acted like the patriot he has ever protested that he is. We joyfully accept his resignation as a pledge of his sincerity. We have always felt a strong partiality for Governor Magoffin personally, and, if heretofore we have not looked upon the several steps of his official career as kindly as we now look upon the last, we may surely plead, in justification of our former animadversions, that to us, at least, 'Nothing in his life Became him like the leaving it.'"

The Cleveland Leader (Rep.) states that as soon as it was known in Washington that the President had signed the Confiscation Act, and had sent in a message recommending his subordinates to employ persons of African descent as laborers, all the white laborers at Willard's Hotel were discharged, and black ones took their places.

ALEX. MADDOX, OLD STAND ON WALL STREET, GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS, OLD AND NEW HAMS, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION A Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unimpressed as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brs. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OAKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Colburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR, MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

✓ Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR, Market St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins.

Maysville, June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS, Attorneys at Law, MAYSVILLE, KY.

✓ Prompt attention paid to Collecting. June 12, 1862.